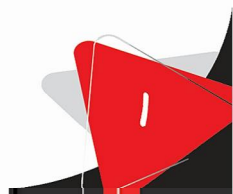




الصف الثالث الثانوى

By
Professional English Teachers



Unit 1 Writers and stories

Definitions

attachment	ملحق - مرفق	⇒ something you attach to / send with an email
average	متوسط	⇒ the amount you get by adding several quantities together and then dividing them by the number of quantities
believer	مؤمن	⇒ someone who believes that a particular idea or thing is very good
collection	مجموعة - تشكيلة	⇒ a set of similar things that you keep together
confused	مرتبك	⇒ unable to understand something clearly
custom	عرف (عادة اجتماعية)	⇒ something that people do in a society because it is traditional
disabled	معاق	⇒ unable to use a part of the body in the way that most people do
district	حي سكني - مقاطعة / منطقة	⇒ an area of a city or country
Establish	يؤسس - يثبت - يرسخ	⇒ to give someone a respected position in society or in an organization
insist	يصر	⇒ demand that something should be done
law	قانون	⇒ the system of rules that people in a country or place must obey
midday	منتصف النهار	⇒ twelve o'clock in the middle of the day
old-fashioned	موضة قديمة	⇒ not modern and not fashioned any more
pioneer	رائد	⇒ one of the first people to do something that other people will continue to develop
poetry	الشعر	⇒ poem in general
publisher	ناشر	⇒ person or company that produces books, magazines, etc. and makes them available for people to buy
routine	روتين	⇒ a usual way in which you do things
secretary	سكرتيرة	⇒ someone whose job is to type letters, arrange meetings, answer telephone calls, etc in an office
style	أسلوب	⇒ a way of doing or making something that is typical of a particular person, group or period

Vocabulary

aboard
abroad
add
amount of
an experience
Arab language
Arab world

على متن (طائرة / ...)
بالخارج
يضيف
كمية من
تجربة شخصية
اللغة العربية
العالم العربي

law
lawyer
leader
literal
literature
midday
midnight

قانون
محامي
قائد
أدبي
الأدب
منتصف اليوم
منتصف الليل

arrange
arrangement
attach
attachment
available
average
belief
believe
career
century
clearly
collection
compete
confused
confusing
cultural
culture
custom
decade
demand
develop
diplomat
disability
disabled
district
divide
earthquake
editor
education
ending
establish
experience
experiment
expert
fashion
fashionable
general
graduate
international
journalist

يرتب
ترتيب
يرفق
مرفق
متاح / متوفر
معدل
اعتقاد - إيمان
يعتقد / يصدق
حياة مهنية
قرن (100 عام)
بوضوح
مجموعة (تشكيلة)
يتنافس
حائز / مرتبك
مخير / مربك
ثقافي
الثقافة
تقليد (عادة اجتماعية)
عقد (10 أعوام)
يطلب / طلب
يطور
دبلوماسي
إعاقة / عجز
معوق
حي سكني
يقسم
زلزال
محرر
التعليم
نهاية
يؤسس / يرسخ
خبرة
تجربة عملية
خبير
موضة
مساير للموضة
عام
يتخرج / خريج
دولي / عالمي
صحفي

mistakes
modern
national
obey
old-fashioned
organization
particular
period
pioneer
pioneering
poem
poet
poetry
politician
position
postman
primary school
produce
publish
publisher
quality
quantity
represent
respected
routine
rules
sailor
similar
society
speech
style
support
survey
system
tradition
traditional
type
unable
writer

أخطاء
حديث / عصري
قومي / محلي
يطيع
موضة قديمة
منظمة
خاص
فترة
رائد
ريادي / رائد
قصيدة
شاعر
الشعر
سياسي
مكانة / موقع
رجل البريد (البوستجي)
مدرسة ابتدائي
ينتج
ينشر
الناشر
جودة
كمية
يمثل / ينوب عن
محترم
روتين يومي
قواعد
بحار
مشابه
مجتمع
خطبة / حديث
أسلوب
يسانء / يؤيد
إحصاء
أسلوب / نظام
تقليد (عرف اجتماعي)
تقليدي
يكتب (على الكمبيوتر)
غير قادر
كاتب

Tape script

Interviewer : When did you start writing ?

Writer : I first wrote stories and poems when I was at primary school.

Interviewer : What was the first thing you wrote ?

Writer : When I was seven, I wrote a poem which won second prize in a national competition for school children.

Interviewer : When did you start writing stories ?

Writer : When I was at university I wrote short stories for student magazine. My head was always full of ideas. While I was finishing one story, I was thinking of the next one.

Interviewer : Didn't you get confused ?

Writer : Not really. I used to write very quickly – I finished most short stories in two or three days. As soon as I'd finished one story, I started the next one.

Interviewer : Do you still write like that ?

Writer : No, I don't write short stories now. Now I only write novels – they take much longer.

Interviewer : So how do you write now ? Do you have a fixed routine ?

Writer : Yes. I write from nine in the morning till three in the afternoon, with a ten-minute break for coffee at midday. I write an average of a thousand words a day.

Interviewer : Do you use a computer ?

Writer : No, I'm old-fashioned- I use a pencil and paper. I used a computer for a few weeks, but it gave me a headache. So first I write something by hand, then my secretary types it onto the computer. My publisher insists that I send everything as an e-mail attachment.

Interviewer : How many words do you write usually ?

Writer : I write one thousand new words a day for a week, then I spend two or three days checking the week's work until I'm completely happy I'd changed my last novel six times before I was happy with it.

Interviewer : Do you show other people ?

Writer : No, not until a novel's almost finished. Then I give it to two or three good friends and ask them for the opinions.

Interviewer : Do they ever tell you they don't like what you've written ?

Writer : Yes! Last year both of the people who read one of my books said they didn't like how my story ended. So I changed it.

Interviewer : What did you think of the ending of the last story ?

Writer : When I finished it, I thought it was my best ending.

Interviewer : That's very interesting. Thank you for talking to me.

Writer : You're welcome.

Reading

Yehia Haqqi (1905 – 1992)



Yehia Haqqi was one of the pioneers of modern Egyptian Literature. As well as being an important writer, he was an expert on Arab culture.

YEHIA HAQQI was born in 1905 in Sayyida Zeinab district of Cairo. He graduated in law and worked for a short time as a lawyer. In 1929, he began his career as a diplomat and he worked abroad for more than 20 years. The time he spent in France, Italy, Turkey and Libya gave him experiences. He later used in his writing. At the same time as he was working, Haqqi was also writing stories. His first short story, published (came out) in 1925, established him as one of the great short story writers of the Arab world.

Haqqi always wanted to help poor and disabled people. he had to go to hospital after an earthquake in Cairo, but he gave his bed to a poor person who he thought needed it more. In 1955, he wrote a collection of short stories about the poor and the disabled which won an important prize. Another of his stories the postman, was made into a film. Haqqi wrote in a new way about Arab society and customs in the twentieth century. Haqqi was also interested in the Arabic language and he developed a new style of writing which is respected today.

As well as writing his own novels and stories, Haqqi also translated Russian, French, Italian and Turkish literature into Arabic. He was a very strong believer in the power of education and supported many young Egyptian writers.

Haqqi died in 1991, but is still thought of as the father of the modern short story and the novel in Egypt.

Expressions & Prepositions

a break for	راحة من أجل	full of = filled with	ملئ بـ
a set of	مجموعة من	give + شخص a headache	يسبب له صداعاً
a strong believer in	مناصر قوى لـ	go wrong	يتعطل / يسوء
as far as I am concerned	على قدر اهتمامي	happy with	سعيد (راض) بـ
at dawn	في الفجر	have a fixed routine	لديه روتين ثابت
at midday	في منتصف اليوم	have a headache	يعانى من الصداع
at midnight	في منتصف الليل	in the middle of	فى وسط
at night	ليلاً	insist on + n. / V.ing	يصر على / يالج
at noon	ظهراً	insist that + جملة	يصر أن
at the same time	فى نفس الوقت	persist in + n. / v.ing	يصر على / يداوم على
attach to	يرفق بـ	power of	قوة / أهمية ...
be / get confused	مرتبك / حائر	provide a model for	يقدم نموذجاً أو قدوة لـ
be awarded a degree	يُمنح درجة علمية	Thank you for	أشكرك على
be made into a film	يتم تحويله إلى فيلم	the father of	أب (رائد) لـ
believer in	مؤمن بـ	tolerant of / towards	متسامح مع
by hand	بالييد	translate from ... into	يترجم من ... إلى
compete with	يتنافس مع	type ... onto	يكتب ... على (الكمبيوتر)
create a new style	يبتكر أسلوباً جديداً	typical of	مطابق لـ
establish himself as	يحقق لنفسه مكانة كـ	unable to	غير قادر على
expert on / in / at	خبير فى	win a prize for	يفوز
fill ... with	يملأ ... بـ	work for a publisher	يعمل لدى ناشر

Language Notes

Make & Do

Make, made, made

make a choice	يختار
make a decision	يتخذ قراراً
make a difference	يحدث اختلافاً
make a discovery	يكتشف
make a fire	يشعل ناراً
make a journey / a trip / ...	يقوم برحلة
make a living (by)	يكسب رزقه (بأن)
make a mistake	يخطئ
make a profit / loss	يحقق ربحاً / خسارة
make a promise	يقدم وعداً
make a request (for)	يقدم طلباً (لكى)
make a reservation	يحجز
make a speech	يلقى كلمة / خطاباً
make a suggestion/ proposal	يقدم اقتراحاً / عرضاً
make a telephone call	يجري مكالمة تليفونية
make an appointment	يرتب موعداً
make arrangements	يعد ترتيبات
make friends (with)	يكون صداقة (مع)

Do, did, done

do a course	يدرس دورة تعليمية
do a favour	يقدم خدمة أو معروف
do a project / study	يقوم بعمل بحث أو دراسة
do a research on/ into	يقوم بعمل بحث عن
do a revision	يراجع
do a service / render	يقدم (يؤدى) خدمة
do a sum / puzzle	يقوم بحل مسألة / لغز
do a survey	يجرى (يعمل) إحصاء
do a test / an exam	يؤدى امتحاناً
do an experiment	يجرى تجربة علمية
do an operation	يجرى عملية جراحية
do better / well	يحسن أدائه / يفلح
do cooking/cleaning/...	يقوم بالطهي/التنظيف \ ...
do exercise / sport / activities	يمارس ...
do good / evil	يفعل الخير / الشر
do homework	يقوم بعمل (ينجز) الواجب
do housework	يؤدى العمل المنزلى
do laundry	يغسل الملابس

make money / a fortune	يكون ثروة	do one's best	يبدل قصارى (غاية) جهده
make parts of cars / ...	يصنع أجزاء سيارات / ...	do one's duty	يؤدي واجبه
make progress / a success	يحقق تقدماً / نجاحاً	do shopping	يتسوق
make tea/ a cake / table ...	يصنع / يعد ...	do the washing up	يغسل الأطباق
make the room / the bed	يرتب الحجرة / الفراش	do things	يفعل أشياء
make use of	يستغل	do work / a job	يؤدي مهام وظيفته / يقوم بمهمة

- 1 → **abroad** بالخارج **aboard** على متن سفينة أو طائرة أو قطار **broad** عريض / واسع
board يركب سفينة أو طائرة أو قطار / لوحة / سبورة
My friend lived **abroad** for 12 years. She works in a **broad** office.
She travelled on **board** the ship. In the past teachers used black **boards** for explaining.
- 2 → **biography** سيرة ذاتية لشخص يكتبها عنه شخص آخر
autobiography سيرة ذاتية لشخص يكتبها الشخص بنفسه
- No one wrote about Zewal's **biography** uptill now.
- Taha Hussien wrote his **autobiography** and it was published long time ago.
- 3 → **experience** (خبرة) ما يكتسبه الشخص من معرفة ومهارات من خلال عمل معين – لا تجمع
an experience (موقف أو تجربة في الحياة) تجمع
experiment تجربة علمية لإثبات صحة شيء ما أو التوصل لنتائج معينة
- Travelling abroad gives us much **experience**.
- I got an important **experience** when I lost my money.
- **Experiments** in laboratories help scientists to prove their theories.
- 4 → **habit** (عادة) شخصية **custom** (عرف سائد في المجتمع) عادة مجتمعية
tradition (تقليد) شيء موروث
- Getting up late is a horrible **habit** try to change it.
- Wearing a nice white dress is an old **custom** in the Egyptian society.
- Eating salted fish in Sham Elnessim is an old **traidiotn**.
- 5 → **award = prize** (يمنح – منحة – جائزة) رسمياً **a ward** جناح – عنبر في مستشفى
reward (يكافئ – مكافأة) مقابل سلوك حسن أو عمل جيد أو تقديم خدمة للمجتمع
- Najeeb Mahfouz was **awarded** nobel prize.
- The ministry of health prepared many **wards** to help cpvid 19's patients.
- I **rewarded** my good students as they cleaned the class.
- 6 → **publish** (ينشر شيئاً مكتوباً) جريدة / مجلة **publisher** الناشر
spread (ينشر – ينتشر) خبر – إشاعة – وعى / ... أشياء معنوية
prevail (يسود – يعم) لا يأتي بعدها مفعول
- The **publisher** admired my story and asked me to publish it.
- A lot of rumors were **spread** among people about covid 19.
- We hope that peace will **prevail** among the conflicting countries.
- 7 → **disabled** ذو إعاقة جسدية **retarded** ذو إعاقة عقلية
backward (متخلف عن النمو الطبيعي) شخص – دولة
- The **disabled** must find appropriate opportunities to integrate into society.
- As he is **retarded** he can't find a good treatment.
- Many **backward** countries strive to achieve economic progress.

8 عند استخدام the قبل صفات معينة تتحول الصفة إلى اسم جمع ويأتي بعده فعل في صيغة الجمع :
البكم **the dumb** / الصم **the deaf** / المعاقون **the disabled** / الأغنياء **the rich** / الفقراء **the poor**

- The poor **are** in need of our help. = Poor people **are** in need of our help.

9 تستخدم a / an قبل كلمات معينة بمعنى (في كل أو لكل) وعادة يمكن أن نستخدم مكانها كلمة per
a (per) day / a (per) month / an (per) hour / a (per) person

- He earns 500 pounds **a (per) month**. He drives 70 miles **an (per) hour**.

10 لاحظ عدم جمع الكلمات الآتية إذا جاء قبلها عدد وبعدها اسم لأنها صفة والصفة لا تجمع (لاحظ استخدام - بين العدد والاسم) :
second / minute / hour / day / week / month / year

- I usually have a **ten-minute** break for coffee at midday.

- The meeting lasted for **five hours**. ولكننا نقول

11 وفي حالة وجود كلمة time بعد الكلمات السابقة نستخدم (s) في حالة المفرد و (s) في حالة الجمع :

- In a **week's time** - in two **years' time**

12 **win** يفوز بـ **beat** يهزم / يتغلب على / يضرب

earn (يكسب مائلاً / قوته) **gain** يكتسب / يزداد

win, won, won (**a medal, a cup, a race, a competition, a match, a game, a battle, an award, a prize, a championship**) (يفوز في) (فعل لازم ومتعد)

- The Egyptian football team hope to **win** the world Football Cup.

beat, beat, beaten (يهزم / يفوز على / يتغلب على) (يأتي بعده الشخص / الفريق / البلد المهزوم)

- Liverpool team **beat** Chelsea by 3/1.

earn, earned, earned (**money / living**) (يكسب مائلاً / عيشه) (قوته)

- She **earns** 4000\$ a month.

- He works hard to **earn** his **living**.

gain (يكتسب (شيء معنوي غالباً) (**experience / information / knowledge / reputation / fame / love / confidence**)

gain (**weight** وزن / **height** طول / **speed** سرعة يزداد)

- He has **gained** a great **experience** because of reading a lot.

- He has **gained** a lot of **weight** due to eating much

13 **other than = except = but** غير / بخلاف / ماعدا

rather than = in preference to / instead of (بدلاً من) (مفضلاً شيئاً على آخر)

otherwise = or (والا) (يأتي بعدها جملة)

- The form cannot be signed by anyone **other than** yourself.

- I think I'd like to stay at home this evening **rather than** go out.

- You'll have to go now, **otherwise** you'll miss your bus.

14 ... **graduate from** الكلية / الجامعة / خريج

graduate in (graduate with a degree in) + التخصص يتخرج بشهادة في / يتخصص في

a graduate خريج (be a graduate of) الكلية / الجامعة

graduate as (وظيفة) يتخرج كـ

- He **graduated from** Zagazig University.

- Omar **graduate in / graduated with a degree in** engineering.

- He is, as a newly **graduate**, looking for a job.

15

respect يحترم / احترام **respected** شخص جدير بالاحترام والإعجاب بسبب عمله أو إنجازاته أو تفوقه **respectable** محترم لغيره **respectful** شخص جدير بالاحترام لأخلاقه الحسنة أو مكانته الاجتماعية

- Dr Magdi Yacoub is a **respected** heart surgeon.
- She is a **respectable** young woman from a good family.
- We should be **respectful** towards elderly people.

16

work as a / an + الوظيفة = be a / an + الوظيفة ... يعمل كـ / يعمل بوظيفة

work (عمل / مكان العمل) اسم لا يعد ولا يسبقه أداة

ولكن إذا جمعت كلمة **work** يصبح معناها مؤلفات أو أعمال فنية أو أدبية : (a work of art / works of steel)

(وظيفة / عمل) اسم يعد ويجمع وتشير إلى عمل منتظم لكسب المال **job**

مهنة أو عمل يتطلب قدرًا كبيرًا من التدريب والتعليم مثل الطب والمحاماة والتدريس **profession**

(الحياة المهنية أو الوظيفية) الفترة التي يقضيها الشخص في وظيفة معينة **career**

- It takes a lot of **work** to build a house.
- Mr Ayman leaves **work** at two o'clock every day.
- It's very difficult to find **a job** nowadays.
- He left the teaching **profession** to set up his own business.
- Mr A.Abdeltawab has a long **career** in teaching.

المشتقات Derivatives

Verb	فعل	Noun	اسم	Adjective	صفة
Attach	يلحق / يرفق	attachment	مرفق	attached	مرفق / ملحق
believe	يؤمن بـ / يعتقد	Believer Belief	مؤمن / مؤيد اعتقاد / عقيدة	believable	يمكن تصديقه
Collect	يجمع	collection	مجموعة / تشكيلة	Collective	جمعي
compete	يتسابق / ينافس	Competition competitor	مسابقة / منافسة متسابق / منافس	Competitive	تنافسي
Confuse	يربك / يغير	Confusion	ارتباك / حيرة	confused confusing	حائر / مرتبك مربك / محير
develop	يطور / ينمي / يتطور	Developed Developing	متقدم نامي	Development	تطوير / تنمية / تطور
Educate	يعلم	Education educationalist	التعليم خبير تعليمي	educational	تعليمي
Obey	يطيع	Obedience	طاعة	Obedient	مطيع
publish	ينشر / يعلن	Publisher Publication Publicity	ناشر نشر دعاية وإعلان	Published	منشور
		Fashion	موضة	fashionable	مساير للموضة

كلمات وعكسها Antonyms

Word	الكلمة	Antonym	العكس
ability	قدرة	disability	إعاقة
belief	إيمان	disbelief	عدم إيمان (تكذيب)
fashionable	حديث (على الموضة)	old-fashioned	قديم / تقليدي
modern	حديث / معاصر	old	قديم
obey	يطيع	disobey	يعصى
usual	مألوف / معتاد	unusual	غير مألوف / غير معتاد

Synonyms مترادفات الكلمات

Word	Synonyms	Word	Synonyms
collection	مجموعة	law	قانون
district	منطقة - حي	old fashioned	موضة قديمة
Establish	يؤسس	Style	أسلوب
package		rule	
zone-region		out of date - out date	
Found-set up		mode-locution	

Exercise?

1- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d :

1- Student's Book Exercises

- 1- When I'm happy what I've written, my secretary types it onto the computer.
 (a) to (b) for (c) by (d) with
- 2- My publisher that I send everything as an e-mail attachment.
 (a) persist (b) assists (c) insists (d) resist
- 3- We a class survey today.
 (a) did (b) made (c) gave (d) got
- 4- The computer noise.
 (a) made (b) did (c) got (d) gave
- 5- I can't come out because I've got to the washing up.
 (a) make (b) do (c) get (d) give
- 6- My uncle is a new table.
 (a) causing (b) minding (c) making (d) doing
- 7- He's going to a speech.
 (a) talk (b) get (c) do (d) make
- 8- I always my homework well.
 (a) make (b) do (c) get (d) give
- 9- She well in the exam.
 (a) made (b) did (c) got (d) gave
- 10- Have you any arrangements for the holiday ?
 (a) done (b) caused (c) given (d) made
- 11- You have two mistakes in the test.
 (a) made (b) done (c) given (d) played
- 12- Ali a good job when he made that new table.
 (a) gave (b) got (c) did (d) made

2- Workbook Exercises

- 13- Early black and white photos show people in clothes.
 (a) newly fashionable (b) old-fashioned (c) fashionable (d) fashionably
- 14- The sun is at its strongest at
 (a) midnight (b) day (c) afternoon (d) midday
- 15- I don't really have a during the holidays.
 (a) red tape (b) routine (c) system (d) rest
- 16- My friend won a prize in a competition.
 (a) poetry (b) poem (c) poet (d) poets
- 17- My friend and I are going to enter an athletics We all hope to win something.
 (a) game (b) tour (c) course (d) competition

18- I sent an email with two They were photos of my friends.

- (a) attachments (b) books (c) contacts (d) connections

19- That author's books are very successful, so I think that he will easily find a for the next book.

- (a) attachment (b) publisher (c) believer (d) establish

20- The noun is an attachment and the verb is

- (a) attachable (b) attach (c) attack (d) attract

21- The adjective is confused and the noun is

- (a) confused (b) confusing (c) confuse (d) confusion

22- Midday is twelve o'clock in the day and twelve o'clock at night is

- (a) midday (b) midnight (c) mid year (d) mid week

23- The verb is insist and the adjective is

- (a) insisted (b) insisting (c) insistent (d) insistency

24- The opposite of old-fashioned is

- (a) fashionably (b) fashion (c) fashioned (d) fashionable

25- I really enjoyed this book. It's written in a very simple

- (a) way (b) method (c) style (d) type

26- Yehia Haqqi came from a poor of Cairo.

- (a) distract (b) district (c) distort (d) distinct

27- My brother wants to be a lawyer when he graduates, so he is studying at university.

- (a) law (b) low (c) loyal (d) lull

28- Magdi Yacoub is one of the first heart transplant

- (a) captains (b) players (c) pioneers (d) astronauts

29- In my grandfather's village, they still follow the same traditional that he used to follow when he was a boy.

- (a) costumes (b) consumes (c) customs (d) castes

30- Ali's cousin is and cannot walk very well.

- (a) abled (b) able (c) disabled (d) enabled

31- A is someone who produces books, newspapers or magazines.

- (a) publisher (b) publiciser (c) writer (d) editor

32- My parents gave me a of modern short stories for my birthday.

- (a) sum (b) collection (c) collect (d) serial

33- Yehia Haqqi was an important twentieth century

- (a) writer (b) editor (c) lawyer (d) solicitor

34- Although Nawal has a / an, she is very good at sports.

- (a) disabled (b) able (c) ability (d) disability

3- Longman Exercises

35- I sent a photo as an email with my application form.

- (a) attachment (b) detachment (c) replacement (d) development

36- Young writers find it difficult to have a / an for their stories.

- (a) publisher (b) writer (c) reader (d) author

37- Young people like to wear clothes to follow the latest fashion.

- (a) old-fashioned (b) old (c) unfashionable (d) fashionable

38- My mother has a that children learn best by playing games.

- (a) relieve (b) believe (c) belief (d) relief

- 39- A person who can't use part of his / her body is
 (a) disabled (b) unable (c) enabled (d) able
- 40- Yehia Haqqi qualified in and worked for a short time as a lawyer.
 (a) rule (b) rules (c) laws (d) law
- 41- Yehia Haqqi was one of the of modern Egyptian literature.
 (a) pioneers (b) pioneering (c) beginners (d) beginning
- 42- Yehia Haqqi's first novel him as one of the great short story writers of the Arab world.
 (a) refreshed (b) published (c) established (d) furnished
- 43- Yehia Haqqi wrote a of short stories about the poor and the disabled.
 (a) reflection (b) collection (c) selection (d) correction
- 44- The novelist an important prize for his last novel.
 (a) won (b) gained (c) beat (d) earned
- 45- "The Postman" was into a successful film.
 (a) spread (b) done (c) written (d) made
- 46- My friend tried to make me change my mind but I on my opinion.
 (a) resisted (b) insisted (c) persisted (d) consisted
- 47- Yehia Haqqi wrote about Arab society and
 (a) cats (b) casts (c) costumes (d) customs
- 48- Ministry of education plans for education.
 (a) developing (b) enveloping (c) deleting (d) delaying
- 49- Scientists have a great on our life.
 (a) affect (b) affective (c) effect (d) effective

4- Professional Exercises

- 50- Mr Soliman spends two or three hours a night his student's work.
 (a) to check (b) checking (c) check (d) to checking
- 51- Mr Ahmed writes one thousand new words
 (a) everyday (b) in day (c) a day (d) one day
- 52- Haqqi was a very strong in the power of education and supported many young Egyptian writers.
 (a) believing (b) belief (c) believer (d) believed
- 53- As well as an important writer, he was an expert on Arabic culture.
 (a) being (b) to be (c) be (d) having been
- 54- In 1929, Haqqi began his as a diplomat.
 (a) job (b) profession (c) career (d) life
- 55- The time Haqqi spent in France, Italy, Turkey and Libya gave him
 (a) job (b) experiments (c) experts (d) experiences
- 56- Haqqi always wanted to help poor and people.
 (a) abled (b) able (c) disabled (d) enabled
- 57- One of Haqqi's stories, The Postman, was a film.
 (a) made from (b) made of (c) made by (d) made into
- 58- Haqqi was interested in the Arabic language and he a new style of writing which is respected today.
 (a) invented (b) discovered (c) developed (d) made
- 59- As well as writing his own novels and stories, Haqqi also translated Russian, French, Italian and Turkish into Arabic.
 (a) literature (b) literary (c) litter (d) letter
- 60- Haqqi died in 1992, but is still thought of as the of the modern short story and the novel in Egypt.
 (a) son (b) father (c) father-in-law (d) uncle

61- All people must the law.

- (a) obey (b) break (c) destroy (d) damage

62- poor are in need of our help.

- (a) No article (b) A (c) An (d) The

63- I usually have break for coffee at midday.

- (a) ten-minute (b) a ten-minute (c) a ten-minutes (d) ten-minutes

64- I climbed on of the ship.

- (a) board (b) broad (c) abroad (d) beard

65- You'll have to go now, you'll miss your bus.

- (a) rather than (b) other than (c) except (d) otherwise

66- When the employee is 60, he and can live on his pension.

- (a) signs (b) tries (c) resigns (d) retires

67- We should be towards elderly people.

- (a) respect (b) respectable (c) respectful (d) respected

68- Haqqi was also interested in Arabic language and he developed a new style of writing which is today.

- (a) respect (b) respectable (c) respectful (d) respected

69- He graduated law and worked for a short time as a lawyer.

- (a) from (b) at (c) in (d) of

70- As well as being an important writer, Haqqi was an expert Arab culture.

- (a) by (b) on (c) with (d) of

71- In 1929, Haqqi began his career as a diplomat and he worked for more than 20 years.

- (a) board (b) broad (c) abroad (d) beard

72- The loud music my daughter was playing me a headache yesterday.

- (a) gave (b) made (c) took (d) did

73- I read a/an of 20 books a year.

- (a) collection (b) average (c) rate (d) number

74- Do you use a computer ? – No, I'm – I use a pencil and paper.

- (a) old-fashioned (b) old fashion (c) fashionable (d) fashionably

75- The Egyptian football team hope to World Football Cup.

- (a) gain (b) win (c) earn (d) lose

76- I think work is very tiring as it includes arranging meetings, making telephone calls and typing emails.

- (a) literal (b) scientific (c) medical (d) secretarial

Professional Advanced Exercises

77- Haqqi had also in the Arabic language.

- (a) interested (b) interesting (c) an interest (d) interest

78- Story writers have various that help them write their stories.

- (a) experiences (b) experience (c) experiments (d) experts

79- How can a job help you succeed in a different career.

- (a) did (b) do (c) does (d) doing

80- We should spread the of cooperation in our society.

- (a) style (b) tradition (c) culture (d) habits

81- It is important the disabled people.

- (a) to always help (b) help always (c) always helping (d) always help

82- It is useful for people to do more than one job in their

- (a) career (b) work (c) time (d) activities

83- Face masks must be worn by

- (a) driving (b) orders (c) hand (d) law

84- Mo Salah is a popular player both at and abroad.

- (a) world (b) the country (c) home (d) universe

85- I did not leave the class but the teacher.....

- (a) insists (b) was insisting (c) was insistent (d) insitence

86- is a state of not being certain about what's happening.

- (a) Insistence (b) Confusion (c) Disability (d) Assurance

87- He was depressed and in a state of mind.

- (a) confuse (b) confused (c) confusion (d) confusing

5- Exercises from previous exams

88- Yehia Haqqi graduated in law and worked for time as a

- (a) lawyer (b) diplomat (c) sailor (d) journalist (السودان ٢٠١١)

89- Dr. Zewail is more than just a Nobel Prize winner; he's a/an.....in chemistry.(ث.ع.٢٠١٢)

- (a) investor (b) explorer (c) pioneer (d) politician (السودان ٢٠١٢)

90- They have just received this photo as an e-mail

- (a) post (b) attachment (c) letter (d) part (دورثاني ٢٠١٣)

91- She is reading the of Taha Hussein. He has a very interesting life.

- (a) biography (b) blackmail (c) ceremony (d) celebration (السودان ٢٠١٣)

92- My daily begins when my alarm clock goes off at 6.30.

- (a) routine (b) custom (c) red tape (d) traditions (ث.ع.٢٠١٤)

93- As the famous man is illiterate, a journalist is writing his

- (a) autography (b) autobiography (c) biography (d) biodynamics (ث.ع.٢٠١٥)

94- I really admire Charles Dickens as a novelist as his writing is unique.

- (a) behaviour (b) attitude (c) style (d) conduct (نظام قديم ٢٠١٥)

95- I my ambition when I became an engineer.

- (a) won (b) got (c) made (d) achieved (تجريبى ٢٠١٦)

96- The noise her a headache yesterday.

- (a) took (b) made (c) gave (d) did (تجريبى ٢٠١٦)

97- The sun is at strongest at midday.

- a) it's b) here's c) its d) hers (ث.أزهريه ٢٠١٩)

98- He was on getting his money by tomorrow.

- (a) insist (b) insistent (c) insistence (d) insistently (ث.ع.٢٠١٩)

99- His charitable organization him as one of the greatest men in history.

- (a) finished (b) punished (c) established (d) published (ث.ع.٢٠٢٠)

100- Most people don't have a during their holidays.

- (a) red-tape (b) route (c) routine (d) rule (ث.ع.٢٠٢٠)

101- The electrician isfor work next weekend.

- (a) available (b) sustainable (c) bearable (d) reasonable (ث.ع.٢٠٢٠)

102- Modern washing machines have a/an for controlling heat.

- (a) style (b) system (c) orbit (d) order (ث.أزهريه - أدبي ٢٠٢٠)

103- I'm afraid that material is no longer, Madam.

- (a) spare (b) available (c) vacant (d) empty

- 104- His..... didn't stop him from becoming a world-class scientist. (٢٠٢٠.ش.أزهريه)
 (a) ability (b) disable (c) disabled (d) disability
- 105- Don't do that again; I'll hit you.. (٢٠٢٠.ش.أزهريه - أدبي)
 (a) otherwise (b) so (c) although (d) moreover
- 106- My grandfather was a strong in the importance of girls' education. (٢٠٢٠.تجريبى ١ -)
 (a) pioneer (b) believer (c) customer (d) stylist
- 107- He thought of all the alternatives to solve his problems. (٢٠٢٠.تجريبى ١ -)
 (a) impossible (b) unavailable (c) available (d) portable
- 108- People seek out professions. (٢٠٢٠.تجريبى ١ -)
 (a) respecting (b) respectable (c) respectful (d) respected
- 109- Egypt has its own identity which is different from that of the western countries. (٢٠٢٠.تجريبى ٢ -)
 (a) cultural (b) available (c) cultured (d) unavailable

6- Professional Out of the box Exercise

- 110- The outside the house said : 'Private'.
 (a) advice (b) label (c) notice (d) signal
- 111- How unkind of him to to help you!
 (a) agree (b) deny (c) ignore (d) refuse
- 112- She wanted to buy a modern dress, she didn't want an old-..... one.
 (a) styled (b) formed (c) looked (d) fashioned
- 113- He lost his and threw a book at me.
 (a) feeling (b) mood (c) sense (d) temper
- 114- I don't think you've Mrs. Walker before I introduce you to her.
 (a) found (b) known (c) met (d) presented
- 115- If the boss sees you doing that, you'll get into
 (a) nuisance (b) problem (c) struggle (d) trouble
- 116- Many poets have the beauties of the countryside.
 (a) enthused (b) enamored (c) appealed (d) extolled
- 117- The house was sold for £60000, which was far from than its real
 (a) costs (b) value (c) priceless (d) expense
- 118- This morning, drivers were warned of fog in all industrial areas.
 (a) deep (b) thick (c) cloudy (d) great
- 119- I can't find the scissors anywhere. What have you done them ?
 (a) with (b) to (c) of (d) by
- 120- What measures have been to control the crowd at Saturday's football match ?
 (a) imagined (b) made (c) given (d) taken
- 121- If we can our present difficulties, then everything should be all right.
 (a) get off (b) come across (c) come over (d) get over
- 122- I'm to get the tickets for the show today, as there are hardly any left.
 (a) worried (b) curious (c) anxious (d) afraid

3- a) Translate into Arabic :

- 1- Egypt has a strong cultural history. some of the greatest Arab writers, musicians and craftsmen are Egyptians. (دورثانى ٢٠٠٢)

إن مصر لها تاريخ ثقافى كبير، وإن بعض أعظم الكتاب والموسيقيين والفنانين / الحرفيين العرب من مصر .

2- A wise educational policy directs education towards fulfilling the the needs of society. (ث.ع.٢٠٠٧)

إن السياسة التعليمية الحكيمة هي التي تتجه بالتعليم نحو تحقيق (توفير) احتياجات المجتمع .

3- Some Egyptian writers have advocated women's rights and called for their equality with men.

4- Now, women have the same rights as men and even hold important positions in society.

5- Yehia HAqqi is regarded as the father of the modern short story and novel in Egypt.

6- Yehia Haqqi is one of the pioneers of modern literature because he developed a new style of writing.

7- A lot of people reject change as they prefer following their usual life style. (ث.ع.٢٠٢٠)

b) Translate into English :

(معدل ١٩٨١)

١- يتسلم الكتاب والعلماء جوائز قيمة كل عام في حفل كبير في حضور رئيس الجمهورية .

Writers and scientists receive valuable prizes (awards) in the presence of the president in a great ceremony every year.

(ث.ع. ١٩٩٠)

٢- يعد إنشاء الكثير من مكتبات الأطفال خطوة هامة نحو إثراء ثقافة الطفل .

Establishing a lot of libraries for children is an important step towards enriching the child's culture.

٣- تفخر مصر بكتابها العظماء أمثال نجيب محفوظ الحائز على جائزة نوبل في الأدب .

٤- لقد أصبح معرض الكتاب مركزاً رئيسياً للثقافة والأدب والعلوم ومقصداً لكل المثقفين .

٥- إن للكتاب والأدباء والمفكرين دوراً رائداً في تشكيل وعي وثقافة الشعوب في أي أمة .

٦- يطلق على الكتاب والفنانين القوي الناعمة لما لهم من تأثير كبير في المجتمع .

Enrich your vocabulary كلمات تساعدك في الترجمة

advocate	يدافع عن	form	يشكل
awareness	وعى	hold	يتولى
be called	يطلق على	man-of letters	أديب
be regarded as	يُعد / يُعتبر	nation	أمة
Book Fair	معرض الكتاب	Nobel Prize	جائزة نوبل
call for	ينادى بـ	pride – be proud of	يفخر بـ
cultured = literate	مثقّف	right	حق
destination	مقصد	soft power	قوى ناعمة
equality	مساواة	thinker	مفكر

Past simple الماضي البسيط

Form

التكوين

يتكون من التصريف الثاني للفعل، وهناك نوعان من الأفعال :

١- أفعال المنتظمة ويأتي الماضي منها بإضافة d أو ed أو ied في نهاية الفعل مثل :

- walk → walked

- invite → invited

- stop → stopped

- play → played

- study → studied

خد بالك! الأفعال التي تنتهي بحرف c نضيف آخرها : ked

- panic → panicked

- picnic → picnicked

٢- أفعال شاذة وتحفظ مثل :

- cut → cut

- read → read

- go → went

- am, is, are → was, were

- have, has → had

- do, does → did

learn → learned / learnt

لاحظ الآتي : هناك بعض الأفعال تصرف كأفعال منتظمة أو شاذة مثل : .

Usage

الاستخدام

١- لوصف أحداث تمت وانتهت في الماضي وليس لها علاقة بالحاضر، وغالباً ما يأتي مع وقت أو تاريخ

- Mr Mowad **visited** London in 2010.
- I **was** in Alexandria a month ago.

1- The Romans Petra nearly two thousand years ago.

a) have captured

b) were captured

c) captured

d) had captured

٢- لسرد أحداث متتابعة أو قصص أو حكايات حدثت في الماضي

* The robbers **killed** the guard, **opened** the safe, **took** the money and **ran** away.

2- When Mr Ahmed an idea, he wrote it down.

a) have

b) had

c) having

d) has

٣- للتعبير عن عادة أو تكرار كان يحدث في الماضي وتستخدم مع الكلمات الآتية (Usually - Always - Often.....)

* When I **was** young, I usually **rode** a bike.

3- I always my uncle when I was on holiday.

a) visits

b) visiting

c) visited

d) was visited

Key words

الكلمات الدالة

يستخدم الماضي البسيط مع الكلمات الآتية :

yesterday أمس / last (week / month / ...) الماضي / (a week / year / ...) ago منذ / the other day ذات يوم / one day في العصور السالفة / in (the) ancient times في الماضي / منذ عدة أيام / once (once upon a time) مرة / سنة ماضية + to + سنة ماضية / from + سنة ماضية + in + ذات مرة

(اعتاد أن للتعبير عن عادة كانت تحدث في الماضي ولم تعد تحدث في الوقت الحاضر

1) فاعل + used to + inf.

وتنفي + didn't use to / never used to / usedn't to + inf.

- When I **was** young, I **used to ride** a bike.
- When I **was** young, I **didn't use to (never used to)** drive a car.

2) فاعل + **usually** + ماضى بسيط = فاعل + **used to** + inf.

مضارع بسيط مثبت + no longer + فاعل =

= **فاعل + don't / doesn't + inf. any longer / any more.**

- He **usually got** up early. = He **used to get** up early.
- He **no longer gets** up early. = He **doesn't get up early any longer.**

4- They to spend the feast with us every year until we moved.

(مرحلة أولى ٢٠١٠)

- a) use b) are used c) have used d) used
- 5- When I was younger, I go swimming every day.
- a) usually b) used c) use d) used to

فاعل عاقل + be / get + used to + v.ing/ noun

ولكن معتاد على (عادة مستمرة في الوقت الحاضر)

- I am / get used to driving a car.

3) How long ago did ? = When did ?

* **How long ago** did you leave school ? = **When** did you leave school ?

٤) يستخدم الماضي البسيط مع التعبيرات الآتية للتعبير عن التمني أو عما يُفترض أن يكون متحققاً في المضارع (ماضي غير حقيقي) : Unreal Past :

1- I wish + ماضى بسيط + فاعل

* I wish Yousef played well.

2- It's (high) time ماضى بسيط + فاعل

* It's time we went to bed.

3- I would rather + ماضى بسيط + فاعل

* I'd rather she helped him.

6- I'd rather you this car. It's a bargain.

(نموذج الوزارة الثاني ٢٠١٤)

- a) buy** **b) to buy** **c) bought** **d) will buy**

Negation

النفس

فاعل + did not (didn't) + inf. ...

- * We played football yesterday. → We did not play football yesterday.
* Omar went to the cinema last week. → Omar didn't go to the cinema last week

اوعى تنسى! تستخدم did / didn't فى السؤال المذيل لحملة الماضى البسيط.

* Fatma **phoned** you yesterday, **didn't** she ?

Question

الاستفهام

1) **Did + فاعل + inf. ?**

- * **Did** you **sleep** enough yesterday ? → Yes, I **did**. / No, I **didn't**.
→ Yes, I **slept** enough. / No, I **didn't sleep** enough.

2) **inf. ?** = **فاعل** + **did** + **أداة استفهام** ?

- * Where **did** you **travel** three years ago ? → I **travelled** to London.

Who **visited** you yeaterday ?

ولكن عند السؤال عن الفاعل لا نستخدم فعل مساعد

What happened when you returned home late last night ?

- 7- You read the newspaper article about farming, you ?
 a) haven't b) didn't c) have d) aren't

Passive

المبنى للمجهول

تكملة الجملة + (ضمير مفعول / اسم + by) + was / were + p.p + مفعول

إثبات

was / were + مفعول به + pp ...

نفي

was / were + not + pp ...

سؤال بهل

Was / Were + مفعول به + pp ... ?

سؤال بأداة استفهام

Wh + was / were + مفعول به + pp ... ?

Active

Passive

Hossam saw the match.	The match was seen by Hossam.
I didn't see the match.	The match wasn't seen by me.
Did you visit your grandparents ?	Were your grandparents visited by you ?
When did you visit your grandparents ?	When were your grandparents visited by you ?
Who visited you ?	Who were you visited by ?

8- Zeinab's biographical accounts of her life by her brother Ahmed. (LM)

a) were written b) was written c) had been written d) wrote

Past continuous الماضى المستمر

Form

التكوين

فاعل + was / were + v.ing

Usage

الاستخدام

١- يستخدم للتعبير عن حدث كان مستمراً في وقت محدد في الماضي .

* Tarek **was studying** English **yesterday evening**.

1- We TV **from ten to eleven last night**.

a) were watching b) was watching c) watching d) be watching

٢- يستخدم للتعبير عن حدث كان مستمراً في الماضي عندما قطعه حدث آخر .

* I **was reading** a story when my friend arrived.

9- Ahmed's car was hit by a driver who at mad speed. (دور أول حديث ٢٠١٦)

a) was driving b) drive c) was driven d) drives

10- I said "Hello" to my uncle, but he couldn't hear me because he to the radio. (دور ثان م. أولى ٢٠٠٢)

a) has listened b) was listening c) is listening d) would listen

11- Hany couldn't answer the phone because he a shower. (دور أول م. أولى ٢٠٠٧)

a) had b) was having c) had d) had had

٣- يستخدم للتعبير عن حدثين كانا مستمرين في نفس الوقت في الماضي (متزامنين) .

* While I **was doing** my homework, my sister **was watching** TV.

Key words

الكلمات الدالة

للتعبير عن هذه المعاني نستخدم الروابط الزمنية التالية :

ماضى مستمر / ماضى بسيط → ماضى مستمر + (بينما) While – As – Just as

* While I **was studying**, my father **came** home.

I **was doing** my homework, while my sister TV.

a) am watching b) was watching c) had watched d) watching

ركز! عند وجود when نستخدم الماضى المستمر مع الفعل الذى يستغرق وقتاً أطول (سواء جاء قبلها أو بعدها)

ماضى مستمر / ماضى بسيط → ماضى مستمر / ماضى بسيط + When

ماضى مستمر / ماضى بسيط + when + ماضى مستمر / ماضى بسيط

* When my father **came** home, I **was studying**.

* My father **came** home when I **was studying**.

* I **was studying** when my father **was watching** TV.

12- While I home, I saw some of my friends.

(السودان م. أولى ٢٠١٠)

a) am walking b) was walking c) has walked d) walk

13- She a magazine when somebody knocked at the door.

(دور ثان م. أولى ٢٠٠٧) (دور ثان م. أولى ٢٠٠١)

a) read b) reads c) was reading d) had read

14- What you doing when the lights went out last night ?

(LM)

a) was b) had been c) have d) were

15- While he was working as clerk for a judge, he himself as a great legal writer. (LM)

a) establishes b) has established c) establishing d) established

ملاحظات هامة

١) عندما يكون الفعل الطويل (الذى كان مستمراً) فعلاً يصف الحالة مثل : **to be / look / seem** أو أحد أفعال الجواس نستخدم الماضى البسيط بدلاً من الماضى المستمر .

* While I **was** at home, a man **knocked** on the door and asked for help.

16- Hend ill when I **visited** her.

a) seem b) had seem c) seemed d) seeming

٢) عند عدم وجود فاعل بعد **while / when** نستخدم **v.ing**

While / When + v.ing , ماضى مستمر / ماضى بسيط

* Mohammed **hurt** his knee while **playing** football.

17- While the new plan, Sami noticed that it was too long. (نموذج الوزارة الرابع ٢٠١٧)

a) revise b) revising c) revises d) revised

18- As my mother was exhausted, she fell asleep while TV. (دور ثان حديث ٢٠١٥)

a) was watching b) had watched c) being watched d) watching

ركز عندما تربط **while** جملتين فاعلهما واحد يمكن أن يأتى بعدها جملة ماضى مستمر أو **V.ing** ولكن إذا اختلف فاعل الجملتين يأتى بعدها جملة ماضى مستمر حتى يتضح الفاعل.

٣) عند عدم وجود فاعل بعد **when, while** نستخدم **v + ing** لكن بشرط أن يكون فاعل الجملتين واحد

* While Belal **was running**, he fell down.

(v)

* While **running**, Belal fell down.

(v)

* While Belal **was crossing** the street, a motorbike hit him.

(v)

* While **crossing** the street, a motorbike hit Belal.

(x)

19- While the light went out.

- a) studying b) I was studying c) study d) being study

4) During + noun, ماضى مستمر / ماضى بسيط

* During lunch, my friend phoned me.

20- During, we made several important decisions.

- a) the meeting b) meeting c) I was meeting d) met

5- On + v.ing, ماضى مستمر / ماضى بسيط

* On having lunch, my friend phoned me.

Negation

النفى

فاعل + was not (wasn't) / were not (werent) + v.ing

* I was seeing the match. → I wasn't seeing the match.

Question

الاستفهام

1- Was / Were + فاعل + v. ing ?

* Were you sleeping at 10 last night ? → Yes, I was. / No, I wasn't.

→ Yes, I was sleeping at 10 last night. / No, I wasn't sleeping at 10 last night.

2- أداة استفهام + was / were + فاعل + v.ing ?

* What were you doing at 10 last night ? I was sleeping.

* Who was phoning you when I arrived ? ولكن عند السؤال عن الفاعل لا نستخدم فعل مساعد

* What was happening when you returned home last night ?

Passive

المبنى للمجهول

تكملة الجملة + (ضمير مفعول / اسم + by) + was / were + being + p.p + مفعول

إثبات

was / were + being + pp

نفي

was / were + not + being + pp

سؤال بهل

Was / were + مفعول به + being + pp ... ?

سؤال بأداة استفهام

Wh + was / were + مفعول به + being + pp ... ?

Active

Passive

Amr was seeing the match.	The match was being seen by Amr.
I wasn't seeing the match.	The match wasn't being seen by me.
Were you seeing the match ?	Was the match being seen by you ?
Where were you seeing the match ?	Where was the match being seen by you ?
Who was seeing the match ?	Who was the match being seen by ?

Past perfect الماضى التام

Form

التكوين

فاعل + had + pp

Usage

الاستخدام

للتعبير عن حدث قد تم قبل وقت معين فى الماضى، وغالباً نستخدم إشارة زمنية للماضى + (By).

* By eleven o'clock last night, I had done my homework.

للتعبير عن حدث قد تم فى الماضى قبل حدث ماضى آخر، فيكون الفعل الأول (الأقدم) ماضى تام ويكون الفعل الثانى (الأحدث) ماضى بسيط

* I had finished my work before I took a break.

للتعبير عن حدث تم فى الماضى وكانت له نتيجة واضحة، وقد نستخدم قبله بعض الروابط مثل : because / as / since لأن

* We weren't hungry because we had already eaten.

* We had already eaten, so we weren't hungry.

21- They couldn't go swimming because they their swimsuite. (دور أول ٢٠١٧)

a) forget b) have forgotten c) had forgotten d) will forget

22- We arrived half an hour late. The film half an hour earlier. (نموذج الوزارة الثانى ٢٠١١)

a) began b) was beginning c) had begun d) has begun

23- The children tails to their donkey pictures then hung them up. (LM)

a) are attaching b) have attached c) had been attached d) had attached

24- When Nermeen went back to school, she found she the wrong composition the day before. (دور أول م. أولى ٢٠٠١)

a) wrote b) had written c) had been written d) has written

25- When he returned home, he found that his mobile phone (دور أول م. أولى ٢٠٠٨)

a) had disappeared b) has disappeared
c) has been disappeared d) had been disappeared

Key words

الكلمات الدالة

لاحظ استخدام زمن الماضى التام مع الكلمات والتعبيرات الآتية :

After / As soon as / When → ماضى بسيط , ماضى تام

ماضى بسيط → after / as soon as / when → ماضى تام

* As soon as I had done my homework, I went to bed.

* I went to bed when I had done my homework.

26- After they the match, the players jumped with joy. (دور ثان م. أولى ٢٠٠٤)

a) would win b) win c) winning d) had won

27- After he some good news, he left home. (دور ثان ٢٠٠٦)

a) had received b) has received c) is received d) receives

28- As soon as the teacher the lesson, the students started to ask their questions. (دور أول م. أولى ٢٠٠١)

a) finishes b) have finished c) had finished d) will finish

Before / By the time / When → ماضى تام , ماضى بسيط

ماضى بسيط → before / by the time / when → ماضى تام

* Before I **went** out, I **had done** my homework.

29- By the time he reached the bus stop, the bus

a) leave b) leaves c) will leave d) had left

30- By the time I arrived at school, the bell

(دور ثان م. أولى ٢٠٠٥)

a) ring b) would ring c) had already rung d) rings

31- Many of the students questions for the speaker before he arrived. (LM)

a) had prepared b) have prepared c) been preparing d) was preparing

خذ بالك من الخدعة دي! إذا لم يوجد فاعل بعد After / Before نستخدم v.ing

After + v.ing / noun, → ماضى بسيط

Before + v.ing / noun, → ماضى تام / ماضى بسيط

* After **doing** my homework, I **went** out.

* I **washed** my hands **before** lunch.

32- Before for London, he had paid off his debts.

Test
your
self

(دور أول م. أولى ٢٠٠٧)

a) leaving b) left c) had left d) leave

33- Fawzi already read some of Yahia Haqqi's writing before learning about him in class.

a) have b) had c) is d) was

فاعل + didn't + inf. → till / until → ماضى تام

ماضى تام → wasn't / weren't + p.p + till / until + مفعول

* I **didn't go** out till I **had done** my homework.

* The car **wasn't bought** until I **had saved** its price.

يمكن Until / Till تأتي في بداية الكلام .

* **Until** it **was** twelve, I **didn't go** to bed.

خذ بالك من الحجة دي!

يأتى الفعل مثبتاً قبل till / until إذا كان يشير للنفي مثل : يعترض object – يرفض refuse / decline

أو إذا كان الفاعل به كلمة تدل على النفي مثل : No one – Nobody – Nothing – Neither - ...

* He refused to go out **until** he **had done** his homework.

* No one left the meeting **till** a lot of decisive decisions **had been taken**.

نلاحظ أن الفعل المنفى قبل till هو الذى وقع بعد الفعل الأول الموجود بعد till ولكن:

الفعل الذى وقع أولاً ممكن يأتى قبل till ولكن فى هذه الحالة يأتى مثبتاً:

* We **had** / waited **till** the doctor arrived.

34- Mona didn't send the message to her father until she it.

Test
your
self

(دور أول حديث ٢٠١٦)

a) has been writing b) has written c) had written d) writing

ماضى بسيط + فاعل + { no sooner
hardly
scarcely } + p.p + { than
when
when }

* I **had no sooner done** my homework **than** I **went** to bed.

* She **had hardly watched** the film **when** she **slept**.

* We **had Scarcely gone** out **when** it **began** to rain.

No sooner
Hardly
Scarcely

+ had + فاعل + p.p

than
when
when

+ ماضى بسيط + فاعل

* **No sooner had** I **done** my homework **than** I **went** out.

* **Hardly had** she **watched** the film **when** she **slept**.

* **Scarcely had** we **gone** out **when** it **began** to rain.

35- No sooner the noise than we rushed to the spot.

(دور أول ٢٠١٤ نظام حديث)

a) had we heard

b) have we heard

c) we had heard

d) we did hear

It was only when + ماضى تام , (that) ماضى بسيط

It wasn't until + ماضى تام , (that) ماضى بسيط

لاحظ استخدام الماضى التام بعد By then ومعناها قبل ذلك الوقت :

* He **arrived** home at 11 o'clock yesterday. **By then**, the train **had stopped**.

ويستخدم الماضى التام بعد wish / If only للتعبير عن التمنى فى الماضى :

* I **wish** I **had worked** harder **last year**.

ويستخدم الماضى التام أيضا بعد If فى الحالة الثالثة :

* **If she hadn't called**, I **wouldn't have known**.

- Having + p.p, → ماضى بسيط
- On + v.ing / noun, → ماضى بسيط
- Immediately on / after + v.ing / noun, → ماضى بسيط

بمجرد

* **Having done** my homework, I **went** out.

* **On seeing** the lion , I **felt** frightened

36- On that he had passed his driving test, Taha was very happy.

(WB p.118)

a) heard

b) he heard

c) to hear

d) hearing

37- feeling the pain of the injection, she gave a spontaneous cry. (نموذج الوزارة الأول ٢٠١٧)

a) After

b) In

c) Before

d) On

38- Having the shopping, mother started to prepare lunch.

(دور ثان حديث ٢٠١٥)

a) do

b) she did

c) she does

d) done

39- finished work, I went home.

(دور أول قديم ٢٠١٦)

a) After

b) Having

c) Have

d) On

40- Having in medicine, he became a doctor.

(نموذج الوزارة الثانى ٢٠١٨)

a) graduate

b) graduated

c) graduating

d) graduates

ركز

١- إذا لم يكن هناك فاصل زمنى بين الحدثين يمكن استخدام الماضى البسيط فى الجملتين مع كل الروابط السابقة .

* **As soon as** Mo.Salah **scored** the goal. Fans **cheered** and **jumped** with joy.

* **No sooner** did Mo.Salah **score** the goal **than** fans **cheered** and **jumped** with joy.

٢- إذا احتوت الجملة على ثلاثة أحداث (أفعال) أو أكثر في الماضي نضع الحدث الذي وقع أولاً (الأقدم) في زمن الماضي التام وباقي الأحداث في زمن الماضي البسيط .

* Before I left the office, I made sure that I had locked the safe.

* When I heard that Omar got the full mark, I realised that he had studied very hard.

٣- لاحظ الفرق في المعنى بين الجملتين الآتيتين باستخدام : When

* When I arrived home, my father left. (غادر أبى المنزل لحظة وصولي المنزل وتمكنت من رؤيته)

* When I arrived home, my father had left. (غادر أبى المنزل قبل وصولي ولم أتمكن من رؤيته)

٤- ولاحظ الفرق أيضاً بين الجملتين الآتيتين :

* The man sitting next to me on the plane is nervous. He has never flown before.

* The man sitting next to me on the plane was nervous. He had never flown before.

عند وجود ظروف المضارع التام مثل : just / already / yet / ever / never وكانت أحداث الجملة في الماضي نستخدم الماضي التام بدلاً من المضارع التام :

* When I arrived home, my father had just left.

* The house was clean. They had already cleaned it.

* When I met him, he hadn't finished his homework yet.

* It was the best novel I had ever read.

ركز

Before that = after و After that = Before

* I had done my homework, after that I went out.

* I went out, before that I had done my homework.

41- President Sadat died in 1981, before that our army the Suez Canal in 1973. (السودان ٢٠١٦)

a) crossed

b) had crossed

c) have crossed

d) was crossing

لوبيدات الجملة (inf. + ing) نستخدم الماضي البسيط وليس الماضي التام

42- Writing a lot of novels, Naguib Mahfouz.....famous as a novelist. (نموذج الوزارة الأول ٢٠١٨)

a) is becoming

b) had become

c) become

d) became

Negation

النفي

فاعل + had not (hadn't) + pp

* By 12 last night, I had slept. → By 12 last night, I hadn't slept.

Question

الاستفهام

1- Had + فاعل + pp ?

* Had you slept by 12 last night ? → Yes, I had. / No, I hadn't.

→ Yes, I had slept by 12 last night. / No, I hadn't slept by 12 last night.

2- أداة استفهام + had + فاعل + pp ?

* What had you done by 12 last night ? I had slept.

* Who had rung after we slept last night ?

ولكن عند السؤال عن الفاعل لا نستخدم فعل مساعد

* What had happened after you slept last night ?

Passive

المبنى للمجهول

تكملة لجملة + (ضمير مفعول / اسم + by) + **had + been + p.p** + مفعول

إثبات	had + been + pp + مفعول به
نفي	had not + been + pp + مفعول به
سؤال بهل	Had (not) + been + pp ?
سؤال بأداة استفهام	Wh. + had (not) + been + pp + ?

Active

Passive

Mohammed had seen the match.	The match had been seen by Mohammed.
I hadn't seen the match.	The match hadn't been seen by me.
Had you seen the match ?	Had the match been seen by you ?
Where had you seen the match ?	Where had the match been seen by you ?
Who had seen the match ?	Who had the match been seen by ?

Exercise?

1- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d :

1- Student's Book Exercises

1- I first stories and poems when I was at primary school.

- (a) is writing (b) wrote (c) have written (d) written

2- When I was seven, I wrote a poem which a prize.

- (a) have won (b) wins (c) win (d) won

3- While I was finishing one story, I for the next one.

- (a) was planning (b) planning (c) had planned (d) have planned

4- As soon as I'd finished a story, I the next one.

- (a) starting (b) had started (c) started (d) have started

5- I'd changed my last novel six times before I happy with it.

- (a) was (b) had been (c) was being (d) would be

6- A famous writer the book a year ago.

- (a) was written (b) written (c) wrote (d) was writing

7- I a book when you phoned me last night.

- (a) was reading (b) am reading (c) reading (d) have read

8- She phoned me while a shower, so I couldn't answer.

- (a) having (b) was having (c) had (d) I was having

9- I any of his books before I read this one.

- (a) wasn't reading (b) hadn't read (c) wasn't read (d) mightn't read

10- Sorry. I didn't answer the phone because I

- (a) am praying (b) was praying (c) had prayed (d) prayed

11- I the police after I had seen the accident.

- (a) telephones (b) had telephoned (c) telephoned (d) telephone

12- By the time Nada arrived, we lunch, so there was nothing for her to eat.

- (a) have (b) had (c) were having (d) had had

13- I just finished doing the exercise when my father returned home.

- (a) have (b) had had (c) were having (d) had

14- While I football, I fell and broke my leg.

- (a) playing (b) had had (c) was playing (d) had

2- Workbook Exercises

15- I once the newspaper every day. Now, I don't have the time.

- (a) had read (b) used to read (c) am used to reading (d) was reading

16- As soon as we arrived at school, the first lesson

- (a) was beginning (b) has began (c) begin (d) had begun

17- I the film before I read the book.

- (a) 'd already seen (b) has already seen (c) 'v already seen (d) already see

18- What when I called you ? You sounded very busy.

- (a) do you do (b) did you do (c) were you doing (d) are you doing

19- I my own computer for three years before anything went wrong with it.

- (a) 'd have (b) 'd had (c) have had (d) have

20- While she her homework, my sister was listening to music.

- (a) did (b) does (c) is doing (d) was doing

21- I to the museum in 2015.

- (a) went (b) have gone (c) have been (d) had been

22- In 2010, my parents in a small flat in the city centre.

- (a) live (b) had lived (c) have lived (d) lived

23- Yesterday evening, we for our English test when all the lights went out.

- (a) have revised (b) had recised (c) revised (d) were revising

24- My mother made me a cake. It of lemons.

- (a) has tasted (b) tastes (c) tasted (d) was tasting

25- It was dark when we reached the beach because the sun down.

- (a) was going (b) had gone (c) has gone (d) goes

26- After Mona had played the piano, she her sister with her homework.

- (a) is helping (b) was helping (c) helps (d) helped

3- Longman Exercises

27- I didn't go to school until I breakfast.

- (a) have (b) had (c) have had (d) had had

28- Having the visa, I booked a flight to Canada.

- (a) received (b) had received (c) to receive (d) receiving

29- As soon as I saw the accident, I the ambulance.

- (a) phone (b) will phone (c) had phoned (d) phoned

30- I returned the book to the library when I it.

- (a) will read (b) had read (c) was reading (d) have read

31- By dinner time, mother prepared all the dishes we like most. Food was really delicious.

- (a) has already (b) had already (c) hadn't already (d) already has

32- Adel in Tanta in 2002.

- (a) is born (b) bore (c) was born (d) had born

33- I lunch when my close friend arrived, so I warmly asked him to share the meal with me.

- (a) had (b) am having (c) was having (d) had had

34- There are always economic crises wars.

- (a) while (b) as (c) when (d) during

35- While for the school bus, I met one of my old friends.

- (a) being waited (b) am waiting (c) was waiting (d) waiting

36- While Samir was very busy doing his homework, his sister to loud music; he wasn't able to concentrate.

- (a) had listened (b) was listening (c) is listening (d) listened

37- Egypt qualified for the World Football Cup finals in Russia in 2018. It since 1990.

- (a) hadn't qualified (b) hasn't qualified (c) didn't qualify (d) won't qualify

38- I no longer play tennis as I

- (a) am used (b) am used to (c) used to (d) used

39- What at 7 yesterday ?

- (a) you were doing (b) have you done (c) were you doing (d) did you do

40- I realized that I a silly mistake in the exam when I returned home and checked my answer.

- (a) have made (b) had made (c) am making (d) made

4- Professional Exercises

41- Omar didn't buy the car until he its whole price.

- (a) had been saving (b) saved (c) had saved (d) saving

42- When I arrived at the station, the train, therefore I took a taxi.

- (a) had left (b) had been left (c) left (d) leaves

43- I used to essays very quickly.

- (a) be written (b) write (c) writing (d) be writing

44- My poem second prize in a national competition for school children.

- (a) have won (b) wins (c) win (d) won

45- By the time the telephone rang, they the match.

- (a) watching (b) had watched (c) were watching (d) watch

46- He the tree when he suddenly fell down.

- (a) climbed (b) climbs (c) was climbing (d) will climb

47- On the film, my father came.

- (a) watch (b) watches (c) watched (d) watching

48- They saw the fighting people while home.

- (a) were driving (b) drove (c) driving (d) driven

49- As he was carrying the vase, he it on the floor.

- (a) drops (b) dropped (c) had dropped (d) was dropping

50- After his father, he didn't go to school.

- (a) has died (b) had died (c) has died (d) dies

51- Having done her house work, Yara out for a walk.

- (a) went (b) had gone left (c) go (d) going

52- 1992, I graduated from university.

- (a) At (b) On (c) In (d) of

53- As soon as the police caught the robbers, they to the police station.

- (a) took (b) were taking (c) had been taken (d) were taken

54- the match, Mohammed Salah scored three goals.

- (a) When (b) After (c) During (d) On

55- While I was watching the match, the dinner

- (a) cooked (b) was cooking (c) was being cooked (d) was cooked

56- My new glasses badly when my little son ran over them.

- (a) had broken (b) were breaking (c) had been broken (d) were broken

57- After our house, we furnished it well.

- (a) had painted (b) was painting (c) had been painted (d) painted

58- I to read about the Arab literature for two hours daily until I graduated.

- (a) used to (b) am used (c) was used (d) used

59- After, Youssef revised the composition at once.

- (a) writing (b) being written (c) been written (d) had written

60- Having, the prisoners went home.

- (a) released (b) being released (c) been released (d) releasing

61- It was only when he had finished work he left the office.

- (a) that (b) than (c) then (d) since

62- In the ancient times, there mobile phones.

- (a) used to be (b) didn't use (c) didn't use to be (d) were used

63- After I left the office, I found out that I to lock the safe.

- (a) forgot (b) was forgotten (c) had forgotten (d) forgotten

64- I studied my lessons than I watched the film.

- (a) no sooner had (b) had no sooner (c) did no sooner (d) no sooner

65- furnished his new flat when he moved into it.

- (a) Hardly had he (b) Hardly he had (c) He had hardly (d) Hardly had

66- Neither of my friends to my wedding party till I had invited them.

- (a) didn't come (b) hadn't come (c) would come (d) came

Professional advanced Exercises

67- I from my brother until last week.

- (a) not heard (b) had never heard (c) have never heard (d) had never listened

68- When, the report was sent to the minister.

- (a) writing (b) had written (c) written (d) was written

69- More than two hundred people the museum when the bomb exploded.

- (a) were visiting (b) visited (c) was visiting (d) are visiting

70- We could not move back into our office it had been cleaned.

- (a) when (b) after (c) while (d) till

71- I arrived home late yesterday but my wife dinner yet.

- (a) didn't prepare (b) hasn't prepared (c) hadn't prepared (d) was not prepared

5- Exercises from previous exams

72- Ali travelling by sea.

- (a) used to (b) using to (c) is used to (d) uses to

73- They to spend the feast with us every year until we moved.

- (a) use (b) are used (c) have used (d) used

74- No sooner the noise than we rushed to the spot.

- (a) had we heard (b) did we hear (c) we had heard (d) we did hear

75- While Egypt, tourists enjoy sightseeing.

- (a) visiting (b) was visiting (c) visited (d) was visited

76- I a car accident while coming to school.

- (a) was seeing (b) saw (c) see (d) have seen

(السودان ٢٠١١)

(ث.ع. ٢٠١٠)

(ث.ع. ٢٠١٤)

(السودان ٢٠١٤)

(تجريبى ٢٠١٦)

77- finished my work, I went home.

(ث.ع. ٢٠١٦)

(a) After

(b) Having

(c) Have

(d) On

78- feeling the pain of the injection, she gave a spontaneous cry.

(تجريبى ٢٠١٧)

(a) After

(b) In

(c) Having

(d) on

79- While the new plan, Sami noticed that it was too long.

(تجريبى ٢٠١٧)

(a) revise

(b) revising

(c) revises

(d) revised

80- reaching the airport, Ali found out that he had left one of his suitcases at home. (ث.ع. ٢٠١٨)

(a) On

(b) During

(c) After

(d) Despite

81- When Nermeen went back to school, she found she the wrong composition.

(ث.ع. ٢٠٠١)

(a) wrote

(b) had written

(c) had been written

(d) has written

82- President Sadat died in 1981, before that our army the Suez Canal in 1973.

(السودان ٢٠١٦)

(a) crossed

(b) had crossed

(c) have crossed

(d) was crossing

83- We arrived half an hour late. The film half an hour earlier.

(تجريب ٢٠١١)

(a) began

(b) was beginning

(c) had begun

(d) has begun

84- I said "Hello" to my uncle, but he couldn't hear me because he to the radio.

(ث.ع. ٢٠٠٢)

(a) has listened

(b) was listening

(c) is listening

(d) would listen

85- I'd rather you this car. It's a bargain.

(تجريبية ٢٠١٤)

(a) buy

(b) to buy

(c) bought

(d) will buy

86- You read the newspaper article about farming, you ?

(ث.ع. ٢٠١٣)

(a) haven't

(b) didn't

(c) are

(d) aren't

87- The children tails to their donkey pictures then hung them up.

(Longman)

(a) are attaching

(b) have attached

(c) attached

(d) had attached

88- The Romans Petra nearly two thousands of years ago.

(تجريبى ٢٠١١)

(a) have captured

(b) were captured

(c) captured

(d) had captured

89- they got home, she had already left.

(ث.ع. ٢٠١٩)

(a) By then

(b) As soon as

(c) By the time

(d) Having

90- She the city before the school trip.

(ث.ع. ٢٠١٩)

(a) has already visited

(b) had already visited

(c) visits

(d) visiting

91. When Amr arrived, we dinner. He found nothing to eat.

(ث.ع. ٢٠٢٠)

(a) have had

(b) had had

(c) had

(d) were having

92. As soon as I'd finished my story, I the next one.

(تجريبى ٢٠٢٠-٢)

(a) started

(b) would start

(c) was starting

(d) will start

6- advanced out of the box exercises

93- Bassel used to be naughty, but now he

(a) no longer is

(b) no longer does

(c) does no longer

(d) is no longer

94- He has sold his car. He that car since he was 21.

(a) had had

(b) has had

(c) had

(d) was having

95- When the time allowed for the test was over, the students yet.

(a) haven't finished

(b) hadn't finished

(c) didn't finish

(d) don't finish

96- As soon as I Fatma, I realised that I had met her before.

(a) had seen

(b) saw

(c) was seeing

(d) see

- 97- Last night, I was watching an interesting film and popcorn.
 (a) being eating (b) eating (c) ate (d) was eating
- 98- Mr Muhammed Ayman a master's degree as soon as he to Cairo.
 (a) has begun / is returning (b) began / returned
 (c) is beginning / returned (d) was beginning / returns
- 99- Mriem quitter trying for the swimming team after that time she well.
 (a) swims (b) will swim (c) was swimming (d) had swum
- 100- Aseel some notes earlier and to them during her presentation. In the event, however, she didn't use them once.
 (a) will have written / will refer (b) am going to write / refer
 (c) had written / was going to refer (d) wrote / have referred
- 101- After Esraa to turn up for our appointment for the third time, I to meet her again.
 (a) is failing / am refusing (b) has failed / had refused
 (c) was failing / will refuse (d) had failed / refused
- 102 - As Nureen the party, a strange man her.
 (a) left / has been approaching (b) is leaving / has approached
 (c) has left / approaches (d) was leaving / approached
- 103- Me Ahmed and his wife Abeer some shopping during their lunch break, but they couldn't as Abeer awful because of her cold.
 (a) were going to do / felt (b) have done / have felt
 (c) will do / am feeling (d) did / was feeling
- 104- Nadeen her book in the launderette while her washing
 (a) have readk / dries (b) read / was drying
 (c) was reading / has dried (d) have read / is drying
- 105- Nurhan onto the train because the station guard his whistle.
 (a) has hurried / blows (b) hurries / has been blowing
 (c) hurried / was blowing (d) was hurrying / has blown

2- a) Translate into Arabic :

1- Throughout history, our Arab scientists have fascinated the world with their amazing contributions and discoveries.

2- Our Arab scientists have enriched scientific research. So, we should take pride in them and follow their footsteps.

(ث.ع. ٢٠١٨)

b) Translate into English :

(ث.ع. ٢٠١٨)

١- من الضروري اتخاذ الاحتياطات اللازمة لمواجهة مخاطر الأمطار غير المتوقعة .

(ث.ع. ٢٠١٨)

٢- تهدف المناظرات إلى تدريب الأجيال على المشاركة والنقد البناء .

Enrich your vocabulary كلمات تساعدك في الترجمة

aim at	تهدف إلى	face = confront	يواجه / يتصدى لـ
constructive = positive	بناء	fascinate	يذهل / يدهش
contribute to	يساهم / يشارك في	footsteps	آثار أقدام (خطى)
contribution	مساهمة / مشاركة	generation	جيل
criticism	نقد	necessary	لازم / ضروري
dangers = hazards	مخاطر	scientific research	البحث العلمي
debates	مناظرات	take precautions	يتخذ احتياطات
destructive = negative	هدام	take pride in	يفخر (يعتز) بـ
discoveries	اكتشافات	throughout	عبر
enrich	يشري (يجعله غنياً بـ)	unexpected	غير المتوقع

Test on unit

1

مع مراعاة ما يستجد من مواصفات لامتحان آخر العام

Vocabulary and Structures

1- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d :

1- Mr. Khaled gave me a camera and all its

- (a) attaches (b) attachments (c) attacks (d) contacts

2- This dress is not modern, it is

- (a) stylish (b) modern (c) new-fashioned (d) old-fashioned

3- He used to give us pens as a/an when we did well.

- (a) reward (b) award (c) reword (d) ward

4- He won a prize for one of the of his short stories.

- (a) pack (b) school (c) collect (d) collections

5- To means to make a new product or idea successful.

- (a) develop (b) divide (c) revolve (d) involve

6- Haqqi worked as a in different countries.

- (a) ambassador (b) diplomat (c) writer (d) translator

7- He is an expert Arab culture.

- (a) with (b) on (c) that (d) by

8- As as I am concerned, this is an interesting book.

- (a) long (b) soon (c) tall (d) far

9- I write from nine in the morning till three in the afternoon, with break for coffee at midday.

- (a) ten-minutes (b) ten minutes' (c) ten minute's (d) a ten-minute

10- He worked for more than 20 years.

- (a) aboard (b) broad (c) abroad (d) board

11- He was a very strong in the power of education and supported many young Egyptian writers.

- (a) belief (b) believe (c) believer (d) disbeliever

12- The storm destroyed the sandcastle that we

- (a) built (b) had built (c) built had (d) built

13- The teachers who are usually have no space for fun.

- (a) strict (b) happy (c) funny (d) irony

14- When I reached the station, the train I missed it!

- (a) had left (b) left (c) had been left (d) has left

15- Al Gamalya is a famous of Cairo.

- (a) restrict (b) governorate (c) suburb (d) district

16- The First World War for four years, from 1914 to 1918.

- (a) lasted (b) had lasted (c) has lasted (d) was lasted

17- They saw the accident while home.

- (a) were driving (b) drove (c) driving (d) drive

18- I Mr El-Shahat a year ago.

- (a) hadn't met (b) haven't met (c) didn't meet (d) won't meet

19- Shakespeare 37 plays.

- (a) has written (b) wrote (c) had written (d) was written

20- I a decision to improve my English after being appointed.

- (a) did (b) made (c) played (d) got

- 21- By the time Alexander 20, his mother had spent all her money.
 (a) is (b) has been (c) had been (d) was
- 22- Fatma was exhausted. She had been a lot of housework all day.
 (a) doing (b) making (c) getting (d) taking
- 23- When we got up that morning, there was sand all over the streets. There a sandstorm.
 (a) has been (b) had been (c) would be (d) is
- 24- Before I went to my friend's flat, she for school.
 (a) already left (b) is already left (c) had already left (d) is leaving
- 25- Gehad and her husband moved into their own flat last weekend. Before that, they with Leila's parents.
 (a) had lived (b) live (c) have lived (d) were living
- 26- Osama fell asleep during the match because he to bed late last night.
 (a) had gone (b) was going (c) gone (d) has gone
- 27- Hossam borrowed money from Moawad because he his money at home.
 (a) leaves (b) has left (c) had left (d) was leaving
- 28- Nasser knew Sayed was at the club because Sayed him before.
 (a) phones (b) was phoning (c) has been phoning (d) had phoned
- 29- While Mr Ahmed at the bus stop, it started to rain.
 (a) waits (b) waited (c) has waited (d) was waiting
- 30- Mr Maged the faculty of Arts, English Department, in 1992.
 (a) qualified as (b) graduated from (c) graduated in (d) graduated

B) Reading Comprehension

2- Read the following passage then answer the questions :

Choosing which university fits your interests and academic background is an important decision that will greatly influence the success of your university study. In the UK alone, there are hundreds of choices and therefore you need to be strategic in making a shortlist of universities and narrowing down your choices into second and first choice. This involves weighing some factors such as your motivation and aspiration, your personality, your location, and your budget. People attend university for different reasons, so ask yourself what you want from your target university and what you want to do after you graduate. Many people attend top universities because of the prestige without considering their choice of future career. If you have interest in a particular career, you should find universities worth a better reputation for your career choice than others.

With a degree from a university that is most respected in the profession you want enter, it will be easy for you to get your dream job and you will be able to climb the career ladder fast. Your personality types also play an important role in your success as a university student. A scholarly type student usually has self/motivation to work hard in order to face exams and achieve high grades. This type of person will find comfort in a highly academic environment offered by top world universities such as Oxford or Cambridge. On the contrary, if you are not a type of person who can study for hours and getting top grades is not your main priority, you had better go to a university with a more laid-back academic environment so that you will not be stressful all the time and can enjoy your life at university.

Coming home could be a good escape during your hard time at university, so think about the distance between your home and the target university. If you get homesick easily, you should not consider choosing a university outside your hometown or which takes more than a day to travel by land or water. However, if distance is not a problem for you, you might want to consider studying abroad, especially at a university whose reputation is better than the universities in your home country. Last but not least, calculate your financial ability, which should cover tuition **تعليم** fees and cost of living. Both vary across the country and different universities, so do your homework by doing some research in order to find out which one fits your bills. If you cannot afford to go to the university of your choice, you can search for financial aid in the forms of student loans, grant, or scholarship. Do remember that if you decide to obtain a loan, you have to pay for it after you finish your study.

C) Writing

5- Write a paragraph about one hundred and twenty (120) words about Only ONE (1) of the following :

- a) Famous Egyptian writers**
b) The importance of reading

This image shows a full page of white paper with horizontal dashed lines, typical of primary-ruled notebook paper. The lines are evenly spaced and extend across the entire width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings present.

6- a) Translate into Arabic :

1- Being a good citizen requires a lot of civilized behaviour like helping the people in need.

(دورثانی ۲۰۱۲)

.....

2- Man knows well that life is a mixture of success and failure, hope and despair, happiness and sadness. (تجربہ، ۲۰۱۷)

(تجربہ ۲۰۱۷)

.....

b) Translate into English :

١- لقد أصبح تطوير المنظومة التعليمية من أهم الأهداف التي تسعى الحكومة لتحقيقها .

.....

٢- ينبغي على الوالدين تشجيع أبنائهم على القراءة في سن مبكرة حتى يمكنهم تكوين شخصياتهم .

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